#### Amnsements.

CASINO—8—Nadjy. EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaux. ERASTINA, S. I.—Buffalo Bill. MADISON SQUARE THRATES—9:30—Judge Not. MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening— Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

MANHATTAN BEACH-8—Fire of London.

MASONIC TEMPLE—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Art Exhibition. POLO GROUNDS -4—Baseball
ST. GEORGE—S—Nero, or The Fall of Rome.
PERHACE GARDEN—S—Opera.
WALLACK—S:15—Prince Methusalem.
STH-AVE. AND 19TH-SI.—Gettysburg.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1888.

#### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Blaine with his family sailed from Liverpool for America in the steamer City of New-York. == The acrid debate on the Parnell Commission bill was continued in the House of Commons. === The Exhibition at Melbourne was formally opened. = Emperor William returned to Potsdam. ==== Harsh evictions continued on the Vandeleur estates in Ireland. = M. de Lesseps declared that the Panama Canal would be opened in 1890. === Dr. Schweinfurth thinks that there is reason to believe Stanley safe.

Congress-Both branches in session. = Senate: The Sundry Civil bill was passed, == House; A sharp tilt over the Army Appropriation bill occurred between Messrs. Reed and Butterworth. In Committee: A hearing was granted linoleum manufacturers by the Senate Finance Committee preparing the Tariff bill.

Domestic.-The Indians at Standing Rock Agency. spent the day in putting questions to the Commis sioners. - Governor Hill sent to the Legislature his reasons for signing the Prison Appropriation bill. === The lives of many men were imperilled by fire in a mine at Phillipsburg, Mont. = The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the United States began its convention in Boston. ==== General Harrison received delegations from Brown and Morgan counties, Ind. ==== Fire in Suffolk, Va., caused a loss of \$350,000. === The Florida Republicans nominated a State ticket.

City and Suburban.-Burglars entered the First Presbyterian Church in Fifth-ave. but secured little plunder; considerable damage done. Isaac N. Phelps, of this city, died at his summer home in Saratoga. - John Cosgrove, employed by Dr. Stillwell, of Sag Harbor, L. I., was murdered by John Slowey. — The three local base-ball nines won in baseball, and New-York increased its lead in the League race, defeating Washington, 5 to 4; Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati, score 8 to 2. === Two prominent soap dealers expressed their opinions concerning Free Trade, === Colonel J. N. Smith died, ==== Stocks fairly active with irregular fluctuations, closing strong.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair, with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 77 7-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The perennially sanguine De Lesseps reasserts that the Panama Canal will be opened in 1890. Strange as it may appear, there are not a few people who still believe him. His report was approved by the Panama sharekept expanded much longer.

Another proposed amendment to the Parnell Commission bill was rejected yesterday. More than this, the Government threatened to bring the debate to a close to-day by forcing action on the numerous additional amendments still pending. This would be a high-handed proceeding, but hardly more intolerant than the course of the Government from the outset has given reason to look for. The entire matter has been too one-sided to suggest that fair dealing was the animating spirit of the ma-

Governor Hill has approved the bill relating to prison labor passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature. But he does so with exceedingly bad grace, and spoils a good deal of paper in scolding about the blemishes and imperfections in the measure, which, he says, will need amending as soon as the Legislature of 1889 assembles. Mr. Hill evidently considers it a great mistake that he wasn't all those who believe that the best use you consulted in regard to the framing of the act | can put a nuisance to is to abate it. by the law-making body. If he could have his way, he would usurp the powers of the Legislature by positive action, as he has already done in the matter of the census by his veto power. It would be a good thing if the clusion. They threaten to defy the ordinance idea that the office of Governor is essentially executive could be thrust into his brain.

It is evident that the great and growing City of Buffalo appreciates the perniciously true inwardness of the Mills bill, and therefore intends to roll up an unusually emphatic majority against Mr. Cleveland. A letter which we print this morning presents an interesting

is now in progress in Buffalo, and gives the cogent reasons upon which it is based. Lumber, soap and iron pipe are three unanswerable arguments against the Mills bill. The letter also is readable for the light it throws upon the causes which have contributed to the President's unpopularity in the city which was lately his home.

The reorganized Aqueduct Commission began its work yesterday, all the members but one being in attendance. General Duane was elected president-a selection which will give the public more satisfaction than the retention of Mr. Sheehan as secretary. The giving of this place to Mr. Sheehan by the old Board when Mr. McCulloh was displaced was a piece of politics not likely to prevail in the new Board. The Commissioners wisely decided to look into the matter of inspectors. The testimony taken by the Fassett Committee showed that some of these had been bribed, and that collusion between the inspectors and contractors prevailed so that signals were given when the engineers were approaching. The work is now drawing to a close, moreover, and a reduction in the number of inspectors will soon be in order.

DR. STORES COMING OUT OF THE WOODS.

We copy elsewhere in full from "The Independent" a letter in which the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, writing from "the woods," frankly states his views of the Chicago platform and the campaign now in progress. His thousands of friends and admirers will be glad to know that Dr. Storrs finds it "increasingly probable" that he shall vote for the Republican candidates and that he still stands where he has stood throughout his life, a stanch supporter of those fundamental principles which his party has always maintained and is about to re-establish in control of the National Government. Dr. Storrs is entitled, by long fellowship with

the Republican party and by the sincerity of his convictions, to the right of free criticism, and he does not hesitate to exercise it. He candidly avows his disappointment that on the temperance question the Republican platform is less explicit than the Republican record. But a party, if bound by those principles which its representatives choose to embody in a formal declaration, is not confined to any meagre expression of them. Dr. Storrs has no difficulty in perceiving that the Republican party is irrevocably committed by its acts to an honest and fearless temperance reform. Neither he nor any man who is not determined to be deceived and to deceive others can forget that a Republican Legislature in New-York has passed a High-License bill which a Democratic Governor vetoed at the dictation of Democratic rum-sellers; that a Republican Legislature in Pennsylvania has enacted a temperance measure of such practical efficiency that it has closed two-thirds of the rum-shops in Philadelphia; and that in New-Jersey a Republican Legislature has passed and passed again over a Democratic veto a law so far-reaching that it drove the party of free rum into a panic, and so carefully framed that it has just been upheld in all its parts by a Democratic court of last resort. Such is the record of the Republican party right here at the centre of conflict, where the present battle is to be won or lost. Dr. Storrs clearly sees its significance, and a majority in the next Legislature. In ought not to be troubled by the phraseology

of a resolution. However deeply Dr. Storrs may regret the verbal limitations of the Chicago platform, it should not be suspected for a moment that he bears the remotest resemblance to the ex-Mugwumps, for he is not and declares he never fundamental Republican doctrine-too often embodied in practical legislation, it would seem, to make its repetition essential-that the tariff must, in the very nature of things, be adjusted from time to time to new conditions, not by its enemies but by its friends. If the Republican platform does not at length renew this obligation, neither does it rehearse the Decalogue nor avow its faith in the axiom that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

We are heartily glad that Dr. Storrs has obeyed his inclination to publish a frank statement of what he conceives to be the shortcomings of the Chicago platform. His lucid exposition of the benefits which flow from a protective tariff, his accurate identification of Democracy with free trade, his frank recognition of the fact that its own deliberate action has made the Republican party the bulwark of temperance, his glowing tribute to the Republican candidates, and, above all, the searching examination which merely serves to show that the Republican platform was drawn to represent underlying principles rather than to gratify an individual preference-all will prove to be a powerful aid and stimulus to the cam-

## ABATING THE BUBTAIL NUISANCE.

THE TRIBUYE of last Sunday called attention to the fact that it was not necessary, as commonly supposed, to apply to the Legislature to compel the Twenty-third Street Crosstown Railroad Company to place conductors as well as drivers on its cars. We showed, by a reference to its charter, that that corporation could holders yesterday amid shouts of "Vive de not evade the exigent duty if the Common Lesseps " Assuredly this bubble cannot be Council passed an ordinance providing for its performance. Its charter, as we pointed out, does not authorize the railroad to run any of its cars without conductors, and it requires that the company shall submit to any reasonable regulation imposed by the Common Council.

Acting upon this hint the Board of Aldermen, at a meeting held on Tuesday, passed the necessary ordinance. After August 10 of this year it will not be lawful for the Twentythird-st. road "to operate any cars upon any portion of its route in the streets of the City of New-York without providing for the operation and management of such a car a conductor as well as a driver." This certainly is a reasonable regulation. The public safety demanded it. The recent hearing before the Coroner demonstrated that the cars without conductors were responsible for a large number of serious accidents. Let the good work proceed. The people will not be satisfied until all the bobtail cars on all the roads have disappeared. The Board of Aldermen have made a good beginning, and deserve the thanks of anything that is produced here. The problem

resist all attempts to do away with what is both a dangerous nuisance and an imposition. That they would do so was a foregone conpassed by the Aldermen, and it is probable that nothing short of a decree from one of the higher courts will bring them to terms. This view of the matter is confirmed when we hear a representative of one of the companies declaring that the strong feeling which has been aroused on the subject is nothing but a 'maudlin sentiment," and that the bobtail car is "convenient and economical." The stockpublic doesn't.

THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE IN NEW-JERSEY. One difference between parties, the sincere friends of temperance are beginning to learn. What the political Prohibitionists do in the way of legislation is apt to be done so extravagantly and bunglingly that it gets upset by the courts. Of this there have been many and painful illustrations. But what the Republican party does is apt to be done with such care and strict regard for the Constitution that it stays done. Of this the decision by a Democratic court of last resort in New-Jersey supplies another illustration. The Democratic Governor and ex-Governor and Attorney-General, and various other legal lights of distinction in Democratic circles, had declared most positively that the Option-License law passed by the Republican Legislature of New-Jersey was unconstitutional, and would be upset by the courts, and because the highest court in New-Jersey was strongly Democratic, many supposed that the veto of the Governor would be followed by a supporting decision. So great was the confidence of liquor-dealers in the legal infallibility of Democratic lawyers and politicians that they made haste to force issues before the court of last resort testing the new law at every point.

The New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals is composed of ten law and six lay judges, and only three of the sixteen are Republicans. Chief Justice Beasley and Justices Scudder and Van Syckel, who decided in favor of the act, with Judges Clement and Patterson, are all Democrats, and Justice Garrison, from whose decision in the court below the appeal was taken. In addition to these there were the three Republican Justices, Depue, Dixon and Magie, so that nine of the sixteen, including seven of the ten law judges and six of the thirteen Democrats, go on record in favor of the constitutionality of the act in all its parts.

As to the license part of the act, the court was unanimous. The decision, read by a Democratic justice, Van Syckel, had the support of those justices who have been most eminent in the law, moreover, while of the law justices who opposed, the recently appointed Chancellor was so little known that his selection was a surprise and was attributed to political aims. "The New-York Sun" in its Trenton dispatch says of the decision:

The wholesale indersement of the law was not dreamed of generally when the court met to-day. The court-room was thronged with lawyers, including many leaders at the bar, and a large contingent of politicians came to witness the wreck of the temperance ship. When Justice Van Syckel began the reading of the de cision of the majority of the court, the first sentence carried dismay to the liquor association's lawyers, and the further the Justice read the worse it got. There was smash and wreck indeed; but the killed and injured were all among those who had come to look on.

. . The opinion took up the arguments in Governor Green's veto and in the briefs of the liquor asso one after another with the ponderous precision and monotonous regularity of a pile driver, each successive blow hammering the hopes of the liquor men further down in the slough of despair.

The act stands, and the liquor interests are again taught that the legal opinions of Democratic political lawyers are not worth muchhowever much they may cost. There will now be a desperate effort by the liquor interest and its instrument, the Democratic party, overturn the law by securing order to repeal the act they have to elect four out of the six Senators to be chosen this year, but three of them represent strong Republican counties, Burlington, Cape May and Passaic, while Hunterdon was carried by the Republicans in 1885 and is now represented by a Republican, and Middlesex was carried could be a Free Trader. He firmly believes by the Republicans in 1882. In order to carry in the principle and operation of the protective | the House, moreover, they have to gain eight system, and only regrets that the platform does members, which will not be altogether easy. not contain an explicit reaffirmation of the The political Prohibitionists-who are "for revenue only"-may be expected to help the Democrats and the liquor interest by diverting votes to candidates who cannot be elected. Genuine and sincere temperance men will help the Republican party by supporting its candidates, and many of them have already declared their purpose to do so.

### SOUND AND PATRIOTIC IDEAS.

General Harrison continues to make a most favorable impression upon the country by his excellent addresses to visiting delegations. He discusses public questions with originality and force, and is candid and unequivocal in his support of all recognized principles of the Republican party. His speech to the delegation from Henry County is important as containing a disclosure of his sympathy with direct and practical measures for restoring the American flag to the high seas. While repelled by the suggestion that Americans should surrender to foreign producers the best market in the world, he is not satisfied with a policy of commercial isolation. "We do not mean to be content," he declares, "with our own market, We should seek to promote closer and more friendly commercial relations with the Central and South American States." He then specifies the means that are essential to this end. These are regular mail communications with those countries, the establishment of American steamship lines and liberal, aid to those lines in the form of mail contracts. He is not to be frightened by clamorous outcries of "subsidy legislation." He understands what is the settled policy of England and other maritime nations in promoting foreign commerce and opening markets for domestic products abroad. He advocates the adoption by the United States of similar measures of equitable dealing and enlightened self-interest.

"The Evening Post" professes to find something comic in the notice which General Harrison "serves at the outset on the Central and South American States that they must not be allowed to sell their commodities in our markets." No such notice is served in his speech, since he is not as ignorant of the facts of the case as our free-trade neighbor apparently is. The Central and South American States are now selling to the United States more than twice as much as they are buying in return. Brazil comes into the American market and sells \$52,000,000 a year and buys \$8,000,000 It is one of practical interest to millions. in exchange. Venezuela sells \$8,000,000 and buys \$5,000,000. The Central American States. sell to our merchants twice as much as they buy from the United States; and the list might be greatly extended. Those countries are already in the American market with commodities which in the main do not compete with to be solved is that of equalizing the exchanges by promoting American exports to those coun-The companies, however, seem bound to tries. General Harrison points to the true solution. He favors the establishment of American steamship lines and a liberal policy in the payment of Government mail transportation. If direct and regular communica tion be opened under the American flag between the ports of the United States and those of South and Central America, foreign markets will be opened to our export trade. It will not be a question of our selling to them

> they buy from us. Journals which find amusement in "the Har-

> and not allowing them to sell in return, for

we already buy from them twice as much as

sell in return would better examine the sta- common sense remains undeveloped. tistics of South and Central American trade posal; nor is it in accord with the facts. All Man. those countries with which he is anxious to promote commercial intercourse count Americans among their best customers. They sell freely to us by means of British tramp steamers. With American steamers running regularly to their ports the export trade of this country would be materially increased. France, England, Italy, Germany, Spain, Hollandevery European maritime nation deals generously with national steamship lines. This is the only great Government that endeavors to make money out of foreign mail contracts and shows hostility to the interests of national lines. General Harrison favors a more enlightened and a more patriotic policy.

SOME RESEARCHES IN ROMAN HISTORY What has become of the Old Roman? A few short weeks ago it was all Old Roman-noble, grand old Roman-great, awe-inspiring old pa trician with the fog-horn nose. Now he dropped out of sight. We hope he hasn't fallen on his sword, or led an expedition across the mountains against the Gauls, or sneezed his head off, or anything.

Grand Old Roman, to be sure! Noble old patrician, certainly! We never said he wasn't. What a figure the old gentleman must have cut in his younger days during those stirring times when Julius Caesar, Pompey, Mark Antony, Lepidus, Cicero, Veritas, Taxpayer, One-Who-Knows and Old Subscriber were his daily asso ciates. All dead except the old Roman, Veritas, Taxpayer, One-Who-Knows and Old Subscriber. What grand times these survivors must have when they get together and talk over the old days and recall anecdotes of Agrippa, Tiberius, Gracchus Sciple, Horatius, and Romulus and Remus. it must warm them up to recall a speech the Old Roman made in the Senate one day advocating taking the duty off toga cloth because he understood that the Egyptian factory owners in his line were having a hard time of it and couldn't pay their workingmen living wages.

their workingmen living wages.

"Gentlemen of the Senate," he exclaimed on this occasion, "togas are too high! I haven't had a new tog for a year anni a haif and Pil be dogged if I can allord one at the present prices. You see that this one is patched and all worn out around the bottom, and it's time I had a new one. If we take off that daty they'll come down felly one sesterilus and then you'll see your old uncle with a new gingham toga. They say it will knock down the workingmen's wages in our toga factories, but, fellow pairleians, we aim I laboring in any toga factories! The workingmen be blowed! What we want is good Egyptian togas cheap, and if the Pichelan workingman doesn't like it he can go to Texas!"

What a really grand spectagle the worths old.

What a really grand spectacle the worthy old gentleman must have presented in the Roman Senate Chamber, anyhow. When, with an imperious sweep of his right arm, he threw his tom around him, and, with his head back, calmly stroked his chin whiskers and in dignified tones moved that we do now adjourn, it must have driven the galleries wild. Most of the other members didn't go in much on chin whiskers but he said he had worn them when the Tarpeian Rock was a hole in the ground and he wasn't going back on them at that late day. They were something of a hindrance to him on the day that Caesar was done up, however. The old gentleman was getting to the front to assist his friend when a plebeian who drove the blue sprinkler wagon on the Appian Way got him by his chin whiskers and swung him around till his heels cracked to gether so that it sounded like a boy drawing a stick along on a picket fence. It was some time after this that he emigrated to this country. He is getting pretty well along in years now.

He is said to keep up a good many of his old customs. He still carries a sword and occasionally makes it lively for a hackman or somebody with it. It is also told on apparently good au thority that he still keeps up the high Roman fashion of carrying a red bandanna pocket handkerchief. His favorite is a large cotton one, with the picture of a crocodile woven in the centre, which Cleopatra gave to Antony. A young lady recently visiting him remarked that she supposed me. I never feel excited over any little thing like politics any more. The last time I really felt any excitement was when Hannibal invaded our country with his Carthaginian army. I tell you those were stirring times. I didn't go out to fight him, but I did a good deal of quiet talking around among my neighbors about him. I was agin Hannibal every time, Miss. I tell you what counts in war is quiet talk at home. This thing of taking a long sharp sword or a musket and going out and getting yourself all heated up and excited is all right, I suppose, but if there wasn't no quiet talk at home there wouldn't be many victories. That's the platform we're run ning on now, by the way." Antiquarians claim that the old gentleman issued a book about 140 B. C. entitled: "The Men Who Saved the Union:

or Carrying the War into Ohio and Buffalo." However, we don't suppose many of our readers are interested in these ancient matters. Antiquity has its charms, but the average man is more in terested in modern institutions. Still, on the other hand again, some relies of past ages have their value for to-day. Egyptian mummies, put up about the time of the flood, are now used as fuel fo locomotives, and the Old Roman fills out the

Democratic ticket for the campaign. "Tut, tut," said plump Jack Falstaff, "good enough to tess: food for powder, food for powder

they'll fill a pit as well as better." There is no use in burning good, valuable coal so long as mummies held out, nor reason for putting up a modern man for defeat so long as the party has an ancient who will do just exactly as well Still, once more, there is a fascination about an cient history. But the place for it is hardly in progressive newspaper like THE TRIBUNE, and we don't intend to say much about it so long as there are such live topics as the Aqueduct investigation and the bobtail car. The student, of course, has that standard work, "The Decline and Fall of the Old Roman," to which to refer.

In good old times a thunder-storm on a sultry day was trusted not in vain to cool the air and bring refreshment to man and beast. But in recent years the relation of electrical displays to the subsequent condition of the atmosphere certainly seems to be less satisfactory. A dispatch an nounces that three terrific thunder-storms in Chi cago on Tuesday left the heat more oppressive than before, and this fact only repeats an occurrence which is constantly recorded by the newspapers and constantly verified in individual experience. What is the matter? Is lightning played out? Some patient investigator of physical phenomena ought to turn his attention to the subject.

Tribune Extra No. 101, entitled " Principles and Men," and containing the platform of the Republican party and sketches and portraits of its candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, is ready for delivery this morning. This is the third of a series of campaign publications of great practical utility which have been issued from our presses Tribune Extra No. 99, "England's Only Choice, and No. 100, "Democracy Photographed," are having an enormous circulation. Price of the new Extra, two for one cent; \$2 per thousand.

A home in the suburbs of Cincinnati has been made desolate by one of those criminal " accidents" which no amount of experience and no volume of warnings seem to make fewer. George Harris, age fourteen, and his sister, age eleven, were goodnaturedly struggling for the possession of a rifle. when, as might have been expected, the weapon was discharged and the girl fell dead. The boy cannot even offer the paltry excuse that he " didn't know it was loaded," for he was shooting at a target when the struggle began. Such experitional sent tup. It surely went in. What was the favor ences carry a lesson, but parents are very slow to learn it. The primary fault is that children are

account of the revolt from Democracy which holders find it economical, surely; but the rison plan" of letting foreigners buy from the not trained to habits of forethought, discretion United States and refusing to allow them to and self-control, and the rudimentary endowment of

> The Mugwump-Democratic editors are urgently before they display their ignorance and felly invited to take up THE TRIBUNE'S record of the by sneering at his primitive "notions about President's appointments and to prove, if they can, barter." That is not General Harrison's pro- that their candidate is not the veritable Tattooed

Some one ought to make a personal call on the Editor of "The Evening Post" to mention to him that Mr. Cleveland is a candidate for re-election to the Presidency and that he has been arraigned as false to the promises of Civil Service Reform on which "The Evening Post" helped to elect him. The silence of that journal is most extraordinary. To use its own language, is it trying to "knife" its own candidate? Why this dense, impenetrable silence on the subject of the amazing record its candidate has made as a Civil Service Reformer? If "The Post" had either consistency or honor, one could understand its silence, because as late as May 28th it said this:

as May 28th it said this:

The painful truth is, that we doubt if a single Independent voter in this state, of the thousands who supported President Cloveland in 1884, any longer attaches any importance to the utterances of the members of the Administration on the subject of Civil Service reform, or any longer refuses to believe that the President's promises and professions have been violated or disregarded, on a great scale, with the utmost boldness, in sundry places and in divers manners.

But aroth "The Poet" is not become the procession of the processing the process of the process

But surely "The Post" is not going to begin mow to let a little thing like consistency or honor interfere with its support of its candidate. Won't somebody make a personal call on the Editor of "The Post" and exhort him on the subject of Cleveland? He surely ought to mention once in awhile the fact that his candidate is a great Civil Service Reformer, or people will think he is trying to "knife" the ticket.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler has not yet emerged from the woods, nor has his son succeeded in getting into the Custom House.

"Mr. Mitchell Depew."

"Seems to me that doesn't fit as well as the other say, as he looked at a wrinkled foot covering on his right foot as a give it on his left.

"No. I reckon it don't," replied the dealer, "and reprobably can't find one in the city that will, for the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently than the left, and consequently than the left, but the small reprobably can't find one in the city that will, for the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently than the left, and consequently than the left, but the small reprobably can't find one in the city that will, for the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently than the left, and consequently than the left, and consequently than the left, but the small reprobably can't find one in the city that will, for the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left, and consequently your shoes never look and the left is the small probably can't find one in the cleft is all the said a purchaser at a shoe now to let a little thing like consistency or honor interfere with its support of its candidate. Won't somebody make a personal call on the Editor of Cleveland? He surely ought to mention once in awhile the fact that his candidate is a great Civil Service Reformer, or people will thank he is trying to "knife" the ticket.

the woods, nor has his son succeeded in getting into the Custom House.

Much interest has been excited among artists and archaeologists by the discovery at the Acropolis of Athens of a beautiful bas-relief representing Minerva, wearing a helmet and leaning on a spear. The unique peculiarity of the work is that the face of the goddess bears an unmistakable expression of sadness, hitherto unknown in representations of Minerva. We commend to the consideration of antiquarians the theory that this bit of sculpture was conceived and executed in a prophetic spirit, and was intended to portray the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform contemplating President Cleveland's Civil Service record.

The President, who has been pilloried by THE TRIBUNE as a pledge-breaker in his successful attempts to debase the Civil Service, is not "the highest type of Americanism since Lincoln as idealized by Mr. Lowell.

There are four honorable members of Parliament who have been hurt in the recent debate. Two are Conservatives, Mr. Smith and the Attorney-General, each of whom has been discredited by the exposure of his relations to "The London Times." The third is Mr. Chamberlain, who is charged with divulging to Mr. Parnell the secrets of the Cabinet Council. Finally, the Irish leader himself has been damaged by trafficking politically in confidential communications. Mr. Chamberlain was very exasperating in his manner during the debate, but Mr. Parnell ought to have ignored his insulting patronage in the character of a candid friend. It was a grave mistake to disclose Mr. Chamberlain's secret negotiations with the Irish party. Mr. Parnell will find it difficult to hold confidential communications with the English Liberals hereafter, if he persists in blurting out exposures of this kind. He will be known as a dangerous statesman with whom to hold private or political negotiations.

### PERSONAL.

Mrs. John A. Logan is having a portrait bust of erself made by Mr. Flannery, the sculptor, who made bust of her husband.

General Lew Wallace has beneath his dignified and soldierly bearing a considerable vein of fun. One evening, it is told, he was at a whist party, and the company got to telling "tall stories," until one suggested the formation of an "Ananias and Sapphira Club," of which the officers should be those who could tell the biggest yarns. Next morning as General Wallace was going down-town he met several of his this would be a very exciting canvass. "Oh, I friends, and they got to comparing eyesight. One of pointing to a distant signboard, said he could read it easily. "Yes," said another, "but above it is a painted hand. Can you see it?" General Wallace adjusted his eyeglasses and said, "Oh, I can see that; and I can see very plainly a mosquito just about to take a light lunch on it." Amid roars of laughter the General was on the spot made president of the new club. General Wallace is also unassuming and unpertentious. When he came back from Constantinopie crowned with honors and distinction, he became to his neighbors the same cordial friend as ever. At a reunion of his old lith Indiana Regiment he tramped through the dusty streets shoulder to shoulder with the other veterans. He used to carry in his pocket a string of curious ivory beads on a green ribbon. Calling on a friend, he held these in his hands and twisted and twirled them in his fingers constantly throughout the conversation, until the friend, a young mother, thought that he was going to give them to her for her beby to cut his teeth on. But no; he was playing with them for his own mental diversion.

Chief Justice Fuller will retain a home at Chicago, but is considering the purchase of a \$175,000 house at take a light lunch on it." Amid roars of laughter the

but is considering the purchase of a \$175,000 house at

Dr. Thomas Haulon, president of Pennington Semmary, has returned from a tour in Europe. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia will visit the Queen at Balmoral next month.

Mr. Martin F. Tupper has lately celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday anniversary.

Miss Lotta Crabtree has gone to Lenox for a month The anti-English German papers are now telling

their readers that Dr. Morell Mackenzie is a Polish Mr. H. H. Armstead, R. A., is to execute the

nemorial of Dinah Mulock Crafk that is to be placed in Tewkesbury Abbey. Excellent progress is being made with the fund for the memorial, and the list of American contributors is a long one, including Mayor Hewitt, Secretary Bayard, Colonel John Hay, Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. W. D. Howells, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, Phillips Bisnobs, W. R. Huntington, R. S. Storrs and W. M. Taylor; Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Miss Mary L. Booth, Mrs. James T. Fleids, Mr. Seth Low, Mr. W. Hamilton Gilson, Mr. G. W. Childs, and many others eminent in Ricrature and public affairs.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are so many American defaulters and boodlers in Montreal that the newsboys can make a sensation any time by yelling "Extra 'dition!"

any time by yelling "Extra 'dition'?

Frequent drinking makes a glib tongue, and matters that might be regarded as State secrets outside the pale of the bar-room are there discussed with a shocking lack of reserve. The funny part of it is that the bartender is taken scriously into the discussion, and his opinions are treated as of great respect and authority by persons who, when sober, bave no companionship with the mixer of drinks. Think of a manualing his business atlairs, his family affairs, his love affairs, to be submitted to the judgment of a bartender, and you will have in mind what actually happens very, very often. Place a white-aproned man behind a whiskey bar, and he becomes, in many instances, the leader in thought and expression of those who exchange money for drinks over the two feet of walnut board that separates them. And this explains, in a measure, the vast influence of saloons in politics.—(A Bartender in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Captain Samuel Moore, of Portsmouth, Ohio, has in

Captain Samuel Moore, of Portsmouth, Ohio, has in his possession the original copper plate from which were printed the invitations to the inauguration bail given in honor of President William H. Harrison. The plate is adorned with a fine medallion picture of President Harrison; and among the seventy-six managers of the ball whose names are printed is that of Daniel Webster, although as he himself once said, he "never had sense enough to learn how to dance."

Ocular Evidence.—Pension Commissioner—You say you were literally pierced with bullets. I don't see how it was possible for you to survive the riddling, liave you any witness who can certify to the exact number of bullets that entered your body! number of bullets that entered your body!

Applicant—Yes, sir; after the battle the chest protector which I had worn was in this terrible and convincing condition. (And he exhibited a well-worn porous plaster amid excited silence.)—(Judge.

Says " The Scotland Neck (N. C.) Democrat": "The ownships of Scotland Neck, Palmyra, Roseneath and Conoconara, in Halifax County, have not had a native white Republican since the war." And "The Tobacco Plant," of Durham, thus inderses this typical Southern sentiment; "Good record. Now keep all foreign Republicans out."

Village Parson (entering country editor's office)

"Tariff Deform" ought to be the Democratic was

General Alfred E. Lee, secretary of the Getty Memorial Commission of Ohio, has prepared and published a handsome namphlet giving an

Memorial Commission of Charles, giving an account of the lished a handsome pamphlet, giving an account of Ohlo's honorable part in that great conflict. It is illustrated with twenty full-page engravings of the Ohio memorials on the field of battle.

"My speech took wonderfully well," said the stump orator, with undisguised pride; "all my good point were recognized immediately."
Yes," was the reply of his cynical frient, but then, you know, when you make a point it stands so prominently—like a mountain in a desert."—Bona ranscript. It is said that a St. Louis man who saw a picture

of the stoning of St. Stephen bought it under the inpression that it represented a baseball umpire belag mobbed for giving an unpopular decision. A rather close-fisted philanthropist was approached by his fellow-citizen with an appeal to do somethic substantial for the town. "Brother A. has given in meeting house," said the spokesman, "and Br ther a a library, and now Brother C. has come forward with the money for a fountialn. Can't you do something he us, too?"

Brother D. William C. Brother C. Brother D. Brother

Brother D. meditated for a moment, "You say Brother C. is going to give a fountain!" he querie

"Yes."

"Well, I don't like to be behind the rest in see works, and I'll tell you what I'll do. There's a success perennial spring on my land, and I'll trusts to water for the fountain."—(Burlington Free Press.

In accordance with their usual custom, the Ragina papers will probably soon refer to our Chauncer as

A church organ has recently been constructed at Milan whose pipes are constructed of paper pulp is stead of metal. It has 1,400 pipes, and is an instru ment of great power and sweetness of tone.

"Phat's thim?" said Mulcahey, pointing to the life preservers on dock. "Those are life preservers," and the officer. "Oh, life-preservers, are they? This why don't yez send thim to ther hospitals, where there's plinty dying an' dying all the toime, bedat?—(Ocean. POLITICAL NOTES.

That Wisconsin will give Harrison 20,000 majority and elect eight Republican Congressmen out of tea is Horace A. Taylor's prediction. Mr. Taylor was recently chairman of the State Committee and is a candidate for the Governorship.

Farmer Dean, well-known among Knights of taker, Greenbackers and gas and oil operators in Toleto, de-clares for the Republican ticket and platform this year. Bartley Breen, whom the Michigan Fusionists named

for Auditor-General the other day, declines the honor. Mr. Breen has a vivid recollection of his race with Mr. Seymour for that vacant seat in Congress last spries. and prefers the seclusion of private life. The mischief-making "Detroit Journal," evidently

afraid that Governor Alger will become a candidate for the next vacancy in the United States Senate from Michigan, urges him to run for the lower house d Congress. Bourbons in Texas are alarmed at the announcement that Evan Jones, president of the Farmers' Alliance,

will accept the nominations for Governor tendered by the Labor and Non-Partisan State Conventions. Democrats over in New-Jersey have been claiming A. J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, as a convert to "On the highest possible authority,"

The Philadelphia Press" contradicts the report. Congressman R. G. Horr, of Michigan, has been engaged for a month's active work on the stump is

A. E. Strickler, of Boston, who was sent to Europe last year to represent the Chase Lasting Machine Company, was then an ardent free-trader. He now writes home that his observation of the pay and mode of living of foreign workmen has converted him w protection.

As Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald, of Michigas, does not care for re-election this year, the Republicas of the Upper Peninsula, to which division of the State this office is generally accorded, are looking about to another man. At present they seem likely to agree on George A. Royce, of Baraga, a young but promising

A rumer is picked up in Washington by "The Cincinnati Enquirer" that Ben Lefevre, of Ohio, as Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Daniel Lamon, of Cortland, will be made advisory members of the Democratic National Committee, although the name of the President's private secretary may not

appear on the printed lists. Aquila Jones, the Indianapolis postmaster, vio assisted so ably in making Civil Service Reform a laughing stock, is reported to be in Washington trying to find out how the Administration expects

to stem the Harrison tide in Indiana. DEMOCRACY MEANS FREE TRADE. The only way to protect labor in this country, it vage-workers, would be to reverse the system; its so say, to let the cheap commodities that go in the consumption of life, manufactured by cheap lake of called, of other countries, come here and supply to the prices the laborer of this country. The abovers here would get the benefit of labor and capital broad, and, on the other hand, to prohibit by lave by a tax all immigration or importation of laborer countries to our shores to broak down to abor market.—(Mr. Bland, Dem., Missouri, House lebale.

Foreign labor, then, is cheaper than America labor. If Mr. Bland favors restrictions on the importation of foreign pauper labor in the interest of American working people, why should he op pose restrictions on the importations of the chesp products of that pauper labor? Forty years ago Henry Clay and Horace Greeley argued for Protection, on the ground that it was necessary, first of all, to protect American labor from ruinous

the maintenance of the tariff system. It is their labor that is safeguarded against European pauper labor. London, Dec. 10.—The English papers continued to devote much space to what they call "Mr. Cleveland's declaration in favor of Free Trade." From the average English comment the public here is been led to believe that Free Trade is now as good as adopted in the United States. It is considered here (in England) that Free Trade with us in America is just what is needed to revive drooping English industries.—(Cable dispatch to New York World.

That dispatch were swinted by our neighbor

competition with European cheap labor. The

working classes to-day are primarily interested in

That dispatch was printed by our neighbor in the interest of what it terms "precise and exact truth." It contained a comprehensive summary of English opinion on the message, asi showed what was the practical interpretation placed upon it by manufacturers there. The messes meant Free Trade; and that was just what was

needed to revive drooping English industries. needed to revive drooping English industries.

The same arguments which are used to-day by the Protectionists here were used by the Protectionist to prevent the repeal of the Corn laws. The estory of the home market, and especially in the estingency of foreign war and the dependence upal another country for supplies, was used in the Pariment of England, just as now in the Congress of the United States. They were used in vain. England could no more be independent of foreign supply her bread than America could be independent England for the sale of her grain and cotton. God never made an independent man, nor allowed independent nation. Men and nations must lead up with the staple of every soil makes it the duty of legislators to exclude monopoly from the family of nations, as selfishness from the family of individuals — (Mr. Cox. Dem., New York, Tartif debate, Maj I. If the Protectionists of to-day are using the

If the Protectionists of to-day are using the same arguments which were employed in England forty years ago, and in the Harrison campaign of 1840, then they must be contending now as the with the same old free-trade enemy. If Mr. Cox looks back upon the repeal of the Corn laws and the tariff of 1846 as "a consecrated protest of benevolent legislation" on the part of the two nations, he must be anticipating now a similar alliance between Free Traders in England and Free Traders in America.

The central issue of the contest lies between the maintenance of the present fiscal system intest and its modification in the direction of Free Trade, on that broad question Mr. Cleveland's candidates naturally and necessarily carries English sympath.—(London Globe.

Naturally and necessarily Mr. Cleveland England's only candidate, because he favors tarif legislation here that will help industries there Naturally and necessarily General Harrison he American and not the English candidata for the American and not the English candidata for the favors tariff legislation in the United Sme that will help home rather than foreign